FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Algerian Coup Fails

4 Generals Lead Revolt. A rightist military coup d'état was launched in Algeria early Apr. 22 by 4 retired French generals opposed to the Algerian policies of Pres. Charles de Gaulle. The rebel goal was to prevent peace talks between France and Algeria's Moslem rebels, and to keep Algeria a part of France.

The insurrection collapsed 4 days later after (1) the insurgents had failed to win the backing of the mass of French troops in Algeria, (2) de Gaulle had assumed dictatorial powers to strike back at the rebels and (3) most of France had rallied to the support of de Gaulle.

The insurgent junta was led by Gen. Maurice Challe, 55, retired former commander of French forces in Algeria. Challe's co-conspirators were Gen. Raoul Salan, 61, also a former commander in Algeria, Gen. André Zeller, 63, and Air Force Gen. Edmond Jouhaud, 56. Salan, a participant in the May 1958 Algiers revolt that brought de Gaulle to power, had been living in Madrid when the coup was begun. He evaded Spanish police surveillance and arrived in Algiers Apr. 23. Active in the Algiers junta were Cols. Yves Godard, Jean Gardes, Jules Lacheroy and a number of other officers of colonel's rank and below who had been transferred from Algeria to France as politically unreliable but who appeared in Algiers when the coup began.

(France was believed to have more than 500,000 troops in Algeria. The insurgents' support reportedly was drawn from among the 20,000 Foreign Legionnaires and 25,000 paratroops constituting the "élite corps" of the troops in Algeria. The Foreign Legion units, composed entirely of professional soldiers—14,000 of them Germans—were considered the rebels' basic military force. The bulk of French troops in Algeria were conscripts and considered unsympathetic to the rebels' cause.)

Insurgents Strike. Troops of the Foreign Legion's First Parachute Regiment occupied key government buildings and communications centers including Algiers radio early Apr. 22 in the first overt move of the coup.

Led by the junta, they arrested French Delegate Gen. Jean Morin, Gen. Fernand Gambiez, current French commander in Algeria, and French Public Works Min. Robert Buron, who was visiting Algiers.

The insurgents cut all communications out of Algeria and broadcast a manifesto in which the junta proclaimed its authority throughout the country and threatened harsh action against anyone acting in support of de Gaulle's policy of "abandonment" of Algeria. Insurgent broadcasts warned that de Gaulle and all who supported him would be dealt with by military courts. The rebel manifesto, broadcast in the name of the "Secret Army Organization," ordered martial law imposed on Algeria's civil population.

Rebel broadcasts claimed Apr. 22 that the rebels had won control of the military garrisons of Oran and Constantine—Algeria's 2d & 3d largest cities. They claimed Apr. 23 to have taken Philippeville, Bône and Mostaganem. Gen. Paul Gardy took military command in Oran, and Gen. André Petit assumed the Algiers command. In the absence of regular communications with Algeria, the insurgents' claims that they were supported by nearly every major Algerian garrison was widely believed; reports from Paris Apr. 23 said that only the Temcen garrison and naval and air bases remained under government control. It was discovered later, however, that support for the coup had been limited to paratroop and Foreign Legion units which were able to seize temporary control of certain garrisons, notably those in Constantine and Oran.

(French conscripts returning from Algeria reported Apr. 25 that 7 soldiers had been killed in clashes with insurgent troops; 2 of them died in the paratroops' initial assault on Algiers radio. Information Min. Louis Terrenoire confirmed later that 2 men had been killed resisting the paratroop attack on the radio station.)

De Gaulle Acts. The French government proclaimed a state of alert throughout metropolitan France Apr. 22 and declared that it would take severe measures to put down the insurrection. Premier Michel Debré broadcast an appeal to the nation later Apr. 22 to uphold the government against a revolt that, he said, would bring "anarchy and . . . defeat of the motherland." The government dispatched Algerian Affairs Min. Louis Joxe and Gen. Jean Olié, armed forces chief of staff, to Algeria for a 24-hour survey of the situation. Olié was named the same day to replace Gen. Gambiez as temporary commander in Algeria.

Week in Headlines

De Gaulle crushed Algerian rightist military coup led by 4 French generals.

Premier Castro announced last of Cuban rebel invaders captured, mass arrests and executions reported.

Eichmann pleaded not guilty after Israeli court refused to disqualify itself.

Pres. Kennedy urged Congress to enact wide tax reforms.

Senate passed Administration's minimum wage bill.

Senate started electrical price-fixing probe.

De Gaulle, in his first public statement on the revolt, announced in a radio-TV speech Apr. 23 that he had assumed near-dictatorial powers to crush the insurrection.

De Gaulle, appearing in his old World War II brigadier general's uniform, condemned the uprising as the work of "ambitious and fanatical officers" whose rebellion "cannot but lead to a national disaster." "Those guilty of this usurpation," he charged, "have exploited the passion of officers of certain special units, the inflamed support of one part of the population of European origin, . . . the impotence of authorities submerged by the military conspiracy." France, he asserted, had been betrayed "by men whose duty, honor and reason for being was to serve and obey."

De Gaulle declared that he had centralized all state power in his hands under Article 16 of the French constitution. He declared: "In the name of France, I order that all means—I say all means—be employed everywhere to bar the route to these men until they are subjugated. I forbid any Frenchmen, and first of all any soldier, to execute any of their orders. The argument that it might be locally necessary to accept their command under the pretext of operational or administrative obligations can fool no one."

De Gaulle ended his address with this appeal: "Frenchwomen, Frenchmen, help me!"

Civil War Threatened. Warnings of insurgent plans for an imminent invasion of France by paratroop and airborne units from Algeria were broadcast Apr. 23 by Premier Debré.

Debré's warning, supported by many government officials but discounted by newsmen, said there was "reason to think that in a very brief while a surprise action will be attempted on metropolitan France, particularly in the Paris region. Aircraft are ready to drop or land paratroops on various airdromes to prepare a seizure of power. . . . Orders have been issued . . . to repel by all means . . . this mad attempt." Debré said all Paris airfields would be closed at midnight. He said that in the event of a landing, sirens would be sounded as a signal for the

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population of Paris to go to the airports "to convince these misled soldiers of their grave error."

The Debré statement was accompanied by a heavy movement into Paris of Republican Security Companies (CRS) and gendarmerie forces. Tanks and machinegun posts surrounded de Gaulle's Élysée Palace residence and all key government buildings. Paris buses were deployed in the city's center and at all key Seine bridges for use as roadblocks in the event of a landing. French Air Force interceptors were alerted and ordered to shoot down any aggressive or troop carrying planes approaching from the direction of Algeria.

The de Gaulle and Debré appeals for popular support brought an immediate response Apr. 23 from all political groups except rightists and the conservative Independent Party. The 3 major trade union confederations—Communist, Socialist and Catholic—pledged to oppose any attempt to extend the coup to metropolitan France. The Communist Party proposed an all-party "Republican defense" against the coup, but the proposal was ignored by other groups.

In an unusual measure, 500 to 1,000 members of the Gaullist UNR and other moderate parties reported to the Interior Ministry in Paris and were uniformed for service as an auxiliary fighting unit in case of a landing.

Blockade Ordered. A total blockade of Algeria was ordered by de Gaulle Apr. 24. All shipments, transportation and communications were halted between France and Algeria, and Algiers radio broadcasts were jammed in the face of continued rebel broadcasts announcing the rallying of Algerian garrisons to their cause.

The security measures imposed in Paris were relaxed during daylight hours but were reimposed at night Apr. 24 after repeated reports that a paratroop invasion again was imminent. Airports were closed again and all air traffic from abroad was made subject to military surveillance. Paris area reservists were recalled to army duty Apr. 24 to serve as emergency security forces.

10,000,000 trade union members staged a one-hour strike throughout France Apr. 24 to demonstrate their support for de Gaulle against the insurrection. Thousands paraded in Paris shouting: "Shoot the generals!" The recruitment and outfitting of civilian volunteers was resumed in the Paris region.

The French government announced Apr. 24 that Challe and the other leaders of the Algiers junta had been stripped of their military rank by the Defence Ministry. The government said that many rightist political leaders and military officers suspected of sympathy with the rebel movement had been arrested, among them Gen. Marie-Paul Allard, Gen. Henri Grout de Beaufort and Col. Henri Dufour, former commander of the Foreign Legion's First Parachute Regiment.

Algiers broadcasts heard in France said the 4 rebel generals had promised at a rally there Apr. 24 to fight on to "ultimate victory for French Algeria." The rally reportedly was attended by thousands of Algiers' Europeans, demonstrating their support for the coup. (The Europeans had filled Algiers' streets Apr. 22 to make clear their backing for the generals.) Challe called on them Apr. 24 to be ready to "fight, suffer, die if need be, so that Algeria always stays French."

(Algiers radio reported Apr. 24 that Pierre Lagaillarde, convicted in absentia for his leadership of the Jan. 1960 Algiers revolt, had eluded Spanish police and escaped to Algiers to resume command of his rightist political followers. The report was not confirmed.)

Revolt Collapses. The Algerian insurrection crumbled early Apr. 26 after loyal troops and air and naval units had resisted the rebels' efforts to extend the coup to other bases and garrisons in Algeria.

In a personal message transmitted to de Gaulle early Apr. 26, Challe announced his surrender and offered to put himself "at the disposition of justice." Challe, accompanied by Jouhaud and Salan, was reported to have left Algiers later with an escort of rebel paratroops. Zeller had left the city earlier in civilian clothes.

According to Paris dispatches, the rebellion had begun to collapse Apr. 25 when loyal troops regained control of Oran and Constantine and messages proclaiming loyalty to de Gaulle began arriving in Paris from the commanders of 80% of the French troops in Algeria. A rebel attempt to seize the naval base of Mers-el-Kebir, near Oran, was defeated Apr. 25, when a French cruiser lying offshore fired over a column of advancing paratroops and made clear that it would shell them if they came near the base. Air Force pilots based at rebel-threatened airfields flew their planes to France to keep them from falling into the insurgents' hands.

Other garrisons the French government said had remained loyal or had been regained by loyal troops by Apr. 25 were those in Philippeville, Bougie, Mostaganem, Saida, Orleansville, Batna and Setif.

A pro-government force composed of CRS, gendarmerie and army units began moving into Algiers late Apr. 25. The loyal forces penetrated to the city's center and began reoccupying key government buildings, in some cases after a few shots fired by rebel sympathizers. Algiers radio was heard to summon European rightists to the city's center for a final rally and then went off the air. When broadcasting resumed minutes later, an announcement said the station no longer was under rebel control.

The 4 rebel generals left Algiers after a faulty public address system prevented them from addressing civilians who had massed in response to the broadcast appeal. With them went the Foreign Legion's First Parachute Regiment. [See Vols. XX, p. 25B1; XVIII, 153B1]

Cuban Attackers Routed

Castro Hails Victory. Premier Castro announced in a communiqué Apr. 20 that government troops had captured "the last points held by the [anti-Castro] foreign mercenary invasion forces." He said that Playa Giron, in the original Apr. 17 landing area at Bahía de Cochinos, was "the last mercenary stronghold" and was taken by his forces Apr. 19.

Castro's communiqué said that Cuban air force planes had bombed and sunk several ships in which invaders had tried to escape. It said that "a large quantity of arms manufactured in the U.S. were captured, including several Sherman heavy tanks."

The communiqué admitted that defending Cuban troops, estimated at 20,000 men, "had to pay a high price in precious lives." In a radio-TV address Apr. 23, Castro said 87 Cuban soldiers had been killed and 250 wounded. He estimated the invasion force at more than 1,000 men.

Castro warned Apr. 23 that the captured rebels would face execution if the U.S. continued aiding Cuban rebels. (OAS Secy. Gen. José A. Mora of Uruguay appealed to Cuban Pres. Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado Apr. 21 to treat captured rebels humanely.)

Cuban radio stations reported Apr. 25 that "approximately 1,000" rebels had been captured. Among them were José Miró Torra, son of Revolutionary Council Pres. José Miró Cardona, and a Capt. Rafael Grenier Martinez.

In a communiqué issued Apr. 21, the Revolutionary Council admitted that the rebel landing "did not achieve all of its proposed objectives." It said, however, that "the majority of the combatants succeeded in moving inland, . . . where they continue to fight oppressive communism." Rebel leaders had said the Bahía de Cochinos landing was achieved by 500 men with the support of 5 tanks. A rebel spokesman said that a 2d landing had been made on the Las Villas Province coast near the foot of the Escambray Mountains. [See p. 137A1-E3]

Arrests & Executions. Mass arrests and executions reportedly took place in Cuba prior to, during and immediately after the rebel landing. Havana newspapers reported Apr. 21 that 14,000 persons had been arrested since Apr. 17. At least 31 persons were said to have been executed Apr. 17-22.

Revolutionary Council Pres. Miró Cardona telegraphed to UN General Assembly Pres. Frederick H. Boland Apr. 21 an appeal for a halt to "the mass executions of helpless prisoners, the jailing of tens of thousands" and to "other terroristic measures with

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Rebels who made unsuccessful landing in Cuba Apr. 17 reportedly had trained largely at Retalhuleu and 6 other Guatemalan camps (1) before boarding invasion vessels at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua (2), at the Nicaraguan off-shore islands of Great Corn and Little Corn and at other Caribbean points. (Wide World map)

which it [the Castro government] is oppressing the Cuban people."

2 Americans and 7 Cubans were executed by firing squads in Piñar del Rio Province Apr. 19 on charges of counter-revolutionary activities. The Americans were identified as Howard F. Anderson, 41, of Yakima, Wash., an owner of Havana service stations, and Angus McNair, 25, of Miami. Anderson had been arrested Mar. 16 and McNair had been captured in March after landing a boat with arms about 30 miles from Havana.

A U.S. note protesting the Americans' executions was forwarded Apr. 19 to the Cuban government through Swiss officials, who represented U.S. interests in Cuba. The Swiss government reported Apr. 20 that about 20 Americans, including 3 newsmen, had been arrested in Havana.

Ex-Agriculture Min. Humberto Sori Marín, Castro's former adjutant general, was executed by a firing squad in La Cabana Fortress in Havana Apr. 20 on charges of conspiring to assassinate Castro. Sori, a former Havana lawyer, was said to have drafted the Cuban revolutionary law under which military tribunals ordered 600 firing-squad executions. He had been arrested Mar. 13 while transporting arms to Cuba from Cayo Hueso Island. 6 other persons, including an American citizen identified as Rafael Diaz Bencom, were executed with Sori. [See p. 137G2]

Peruvian Pres. Manuel Prado Ugarteche urged the Castro regime Apr. 25 to "suspend the . . . executions."

U.S. Role. It was widely reported that the Eisenhower Administration had planned the unsuccessful anti-Castro attack and that the U.S.' Central Intelligence Agency had been in charge of operations. It was reported that the military training of Cuban exiles in Guatemala, under the guidance of CIA Deputy Director Richard M. Bissell Jr., was well under way when Mr. Kennedy became President.

The N.Y. Times reported Apr. 21 that Mr. Kennedy had decided against supporting a large-scale invasion of Cuba. Instead, he was said to have agreed to provide ships and other equipment to help the Cuban rebels make smaller-scale landings for the purpose of reinforcing anti-Castro rebels already on the island.

The N.Y. Times said Apr. 22 that rebels in Miami were bitterly criticizing the CIA for precipitating the Cuban landings without coordinating the attack with Cuban underground sabotage. The rebels also reportedly criticized the CIA for favoring the U.S.-based anti-Castro National Revolutionary Council's Movement of the Revolutionary Recovery, led by Capt. Manuel Artimé, 29, over the council's People's Revolutionary Movement, led by ex-Public Works Min. Manuel Ray, which the CIA reportedly had regarded as too radical. (About 150 of Ray's guerrillas were said to be among several hundred anti-Castro fighters forced to remain in Miami as the invasion was launched.)

Pre-attack developments, as described by the Times:

- The Cuban guerrillas trained since May 1960 at 7 camps in Guatemala* under the supervision of a U.S. Army colonel. At least 7 U.S. pilots trained Cuban flyers at a Guatemalan airstrip at Retalhuleu.† Some Cuban officers were sent to the U.S. Army's Jungle Warfare School in Panama.
- The Guatemala-trained guerrillas, joined by other anti-Castro fighters from Florida and Louisiana camps, assembled early in April at Caribbean islands, including Great Corn and Little Corn islands (owned by Nicaragua and leased to the U.S.), and took off from the islands for Cuba.
- Events just prior to the invasion were marked by political friction among the Cuban exile groups and by Cuban rebel opposition to CIA strategy. The Revolutionary Council ordered the expulsion from the guerrilla forces of ex-followers of ousted Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista. The CIA reportedly opposed the political dismissal of well-trained men. A gun battle occurred in one guerilla camp between rebel factions 10 days before the landings. Most Cubans in the Miami area, including 100 Castro agents, were said to have been aware by early April that an invasion of Cuba was imminent.

*The Times Apr. 22 listed the locations of the Guatemalan camps as La Suiza, Helvetia, Trax, Champerico, Retalhuleu, San José Buenavisea, and Sayaxche.

†The picture of one of the B-26 pilots who had bombed Cuban airbases Apr. 15 and then landed in Miami was identified, according to the Times, as that of a Lt. Zuniga of the Retalhuleu trainees. The Apr. 28 issue of Time magazine reported that the Apr. 15 bombing had been carried out by B-26s flown from bases outside Cuba. It reported that an old Cuban AF B-26, apparently that flown by Zuniga, had been machinegunned on the ground in the U.S. to make it appear it had suffered damage in the raid on Cuba. It said the plane then was flown to Miami where the pilot claimed to have defected with the plane and to have carried out attacks in Cuba en route to the U.S.

The Times reported Apr. 25 that CIA agents had kept Revolutionary Council leaders incommunicado in a house in Miami for alleged security reasons while the Cuban landings were taking place. The leaders held included Council Pres. Miró, Dr. Manuel Antonio de Varona and Ray. They had left their New York headquarters Apr. 16 for Florida. Adolf A. Berle Jr., head of a Presidential task force on Latin America, and Presidential Assistant Arthur M. Schlesinger reportedly flew to Miami from Washington after receiving a telephone call from the Council leaders complaining of their treatment by the CIA agents. The Cubans were later flown to Washington where they met Mr. Kennedy Apr. 19, and the President expressed regret over their detention.

CIA Probe Ordered. Pres. Kennedy Apr. 22 appointed retired Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor to head an investigation of the CIA's role in the Cuban episode, its part in U.S. defense activities in general and U.S. guerrilla warfare capabilities. Mr. Kennedy made the appointment after a 2-hour meeting with Taylor and the National Security Council on the Cuban situation. The president Apr. 23 directed Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy to assist Taylor in investigating the CIA. Members of the Taylor probe panel included CIA Director Allen W. Dulles and Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, chief of naval operations.

Kennedy Accepts Blame. White House Press Secy. Pierre Salinger Apr. 24 issued a statement saying that Pres. Kennedy assumed full responsibility for the U.S. part in the Cuban attack.

Salinger said: Pres. Kennedy had restated his previous position "that as President he bears sole responsibility for the events of the past days. . . . The President is strongly opposed to anyone . . . attempting to shift the responsibility."

Interior Secy. Stewart L. Udall had charged in a TV interview Apr. 23 that the Eisenhower Administration had started the steps toward the attack "and handed it over. Eisenhower directed it. Another Administration carried it out."

Ex-Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon castigated Udall Apr. 24 for "cheap and vicious partisanship." Nixon said that when he had visited Pres. Kennedy Apr. 20, Mr. Kennedy had "recognized . . . that the President must always assume full responsibility for mistakes resulting from decisions he makes."

Udall had said Apr. 24, before Nixon voiced his criticism, that he had not intended the impression given by his TV remarks. "The President and his Administration take full responsibility in regard to our relations with Cuba," Udall said.

Miró Denies U.S. Aid. National Revolutionary Council Pres. Miró Cardona insisted at a New York news conference Apr. 21 that the U.S. government had not given his anti-Castro group military or any other

kind of help in its rebellion against the Cuban government. He said the Council did not plan to ask the U.S. for aid. Declaring that "this is a Cuban fight," Miró said the Council would "graciously accept" "moral support" from Western Hemisphere nations. Miró attributed the failure of the rebel landing to an information leak that had "alerted" Castro forces. He denied dissension among the rebel leaders.

Kennedy Hints 'Intervention.' Pres. Kennedy hinted Apr. 20 that the U.S. might take the step of "intervention" in Cuba if circumstances warranted. Delivering a radio-TV speech at the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington, Mr. Kennedy asserted that "we do not intend to abandon" Cuba to the Communists.

"Should it ever appear that the inter-American doctrine of noninterference merely conceals or excuses a policy of non-action," Mr. Kennedy said, "if the nations of this hemisphere should fail to meet their commitments against outside Communist penetration, then I want it clearly understood that this government will not hesitate in meeting its primary obligations, which are the security of our nation. Should that time ever come, we do not intend to be lectured on intervention by those whose character was stamped for all time on the bloody streets of Budapest." Mr. Kennedy predicted that the anti-Castro defeat was not "the final episode. . . ."

Denying Castro's charges that the rebels who made the landing were "mercenaries," Mr. Kennedy described them as "a small band of freedom fighters" who had "engaged the armor of totalitarianism." He said the Cuban people "have not yet spoken their final piece," and he expressed confidence that they would "continue to speak out for a free and independent Cuba." Mr. Kennedy said Americans were "not complacent about Iron Curtain tanks and planes less than 90 miles" from the U.S. But, he asserted, Cuba was "less a threat to our survival than it is a base for subverting the survival of other free nations" in the Western Hemisphere. The President urged the building of "a hemisphere where freedom can flourish and where any free nation under outside attack . . . can be assured that all of our resources stand ready to respond to any request for assistance." [See p. 137E3]

(State Secy. Dean Rusk said at an Atlanta news conference Apr. 20 that the Cuban attack was "not a major involvement" but a move by Cuban exiles "to lend hope and help" to their countrymen in Cuba who were trying to achieve liberty. Rusk said the Cuban rebels had received aid from many sources, both in the U.S. and in other countries.)

Kennedy sees 'Ike,' Nixon. Pres. Kennedy conferred with ex-Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower Apr. 22 and with ex-Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon Apr. 20 on the Cuban crisis.

The Apr. 22 meeting was held at Eisenhower's former Camp David, Md. retreat at the request of Mr. Kennedy, who said he had sought "the benefit of his [Eisenhower's] thoughts and experiences." When asked by a newsman whether he supported Mr. Kennedy's stand on Cuba, Eisenhower replied that the U.S. should support "the man who has to carry the responsibility for our foreign affairs."

Mr. Kennedy conferred with Nixon at the White House in Washington. Nixon said Apr. 21, in a New York speech honoring Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis, that he had told the President that he would support him "even to commitment to American armed forces" to "stop the buildup of the Communist beachhead in Cuba." [See Vol. XX, pp. 387E3]

Khrushchev Scores U.S. Soviet Premier Khrushchev, replying Apr. 22 to Mr. Kennedy's Apr. 18 note to him on the Cuban situation, repeated his charge that the U.S. had "prepared" and "financed" the Cuban invasion and "transported the . . . mercenaries [who] invaded" the island. He said U.S. armed forces had taken "a direct part . . . in the gangster attack. . . ." Khrushchev criticized Mr. Kennedy for "justifying . . . the attack . . . this crime which has revolted the entire world."

Khrushchev, denying that the USSR had bases in Cuba, said the Soviet Union "does not seek privileges or advantages" there. After warning that U.S. arming of Cuban exiles "could lead to a new global war," Khrushchev repeated his plea "for reaching agreement with you and with other countries . . . [on] disarmament . . . and all other questions" to "promote peaceful co-existence." [See p. 137E3]

UN Resolution. The UN General Assembly Apr. 22 approved by a 59-13 vote (24 abstentions) a 7-nation Latin American resolution calling on "all member states to take . . . peaceful action . . . to remove existing tensions" between the U.S. and Cuba and to report back to the UN. Prior to the vote the Assembly had deleted from the resolution a U.S.-supported paragraph urging OAS member states to "lend their assistance" in ending the dispute. The resolution had been approved by the Assembly's Political Committee Apr. 21 by a 61-27 vote (10 abstentions). [See p. 138B1-A2]

International Reaction. Anti-U.S. riots and pro-Castro demonstrations precipitated by the Cuban rebel landing continued throughout Europe and Latin America Apr. 19-22. The U.S. Consulate in Poznan, Poland was damaged Apr. 19 by demonstrators who threw rocks and bottles. Similar demonstrations took place in Warsaw and other Polish cities. The U.S. Legation in Sofia, Bulgaria was attacked by mobs Apr. 18-19.

The largest Latin American demonstration occurred in Mexico City Apr. 21 when about 1,000 soldiers, police and firemen prevented 15,000 pro-Castro sympathizers from marching on the National Palace. 150 demonstrators were injured and 200 others were arrested. More than 8,000 pro-Castro Uruguayans demonstrated in Montevideo Apr. 21 and heard speeches attacking the U.S.' Cuban policy.

(The Soviet Embassy in Washington was the target of egg-throwing anti-Castro pickets Apr. 20.)

UAR Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser and visiting Pres. Tito of Yugoslavia issued in Cairo Apr. 19 a joint communiqué promising Cuba that they would provide "all available measures" to help maintain its independence and "to stop the foreign intervention."

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement to Parliament Apr. 20, said he could not "see how it [the Cuban rebel landing] could take place without the organization, encouragement and help of the authorities—public or private—of the United States." He added that private authorities "cannot go too far without the support of public authority." [See p. 138B2]

Honduras Breaks Ties. Honduras ended diplomatic relations with Cuba Apr. 24 after the cabinet approved a resolution condemning the Castro regime for failing to abide by "the norms and discipline of the inter-American system." A pro-Castro crowd of 2,000 persons had demonstrated earlier in front of the presidential palace at Tegucigalpa. They shouted anti-American slogans and called Honduran Pres. Ramon Villeda Morales a traitor for deciding to break relations with Cuba.

Urrutia Defects. The Venezuelan Foreign Affairs Ministry in Caracas disclosed Apr. 23 that Dr. Manuel Urrutia Lleo, first president of Cuba under the Castro regime, had taken political asylum with his family in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana. The embassy already housed 86 other Cuban refugees. Dr. Juan Orta, ex-head of the Castro regime's defunct Office of the Premier, was reported Apr. 13 to have taken asylum in the embassy. [See Vol. XIX, p. 242C2-C3]

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Kennedy Urges Progress Alliance. Pres. Kennedy, in a Pan-American Day speech before the OAS Council in Washington Apr. 14, urged the Inter-American Economic & Social Council to meet in the summer to discuss means of implementing his Latin American Alliance-for-Progress proposal. He said the purposes of the meeting should be (a) to "encourage . . . preliminary plans to set deadlines for national economic developments" and to discuss long-range plans for the next 10 years; (b) to "set up inter-American machinery to aid participating countries in the rapid formulation of realistic development plans"; (c) to set forth "basic development goals" by expanding the economic and social objectives of the 1960 Act of Bogotá.

Mr. Kennedy urged that the OAS be "the instrument of our common [economic] purposes." [See p. 91C1; Vol. XX, 313G1]

Eichmann Trial

Dismissal Refused. The Jerusalem tribunal trying Adolf Eichmann on charges of directing Nazi Germany's massacre of European Jews refused

Apr. 17 to disqualify itself as prejudiced and unfit to try his case.

In a preliminary decision read by Judge Moshe Landau, the court rejected appeals of Eichmann's attorney for dismissal of the case. It based the decision on these grounds: (a) "It is true that the memory of the catastrophe . . . stirs every Jew, but it is our duty to restrain those feelings when we sit in judgment in this case. And this duty we shall keep." (b) "Our competence to sit in judgment lies in the . . . law [the 1950 Israeli law against Nazi crimes, challenged by the defense], and we do not think that there is enough ground to the objections . . . as far as the validity of the law regarding place and regarding the time." (c) ". . . According to the law, there is no importance to the way the accused was brought within the jurisdiction of this court."

Not Guilty Plea. Eichmann pleaded to the 15-count indictment Apr. 17, immediately after the court had refused to disqualify itself.

To each of the 15 counts—the first 12 involving genocide and other crimes punishable by death, the final 3 concerning membership in Nazi organizations, punishable by up to 7 years' imprisonment—Eichmann replied: "In the sense of the indictment, not guilty." [See p. 126B1]

(The ashes of unknown persons who died in the 21 German concentration camps devoted to the extermination of Jews were reburied Apr. 13 in a crypt on Jerusalem's Hill of Remembrance. The interral was part of ceremonies in memory of the victims of the Nazis held each year on the anniversary of the 1944 Warsaw Ghetto uprising.)

Prosecution Begun. Israeli Atty. Gen. Hausner began the presentation of the case against Eichmann with a statement heard by the court Apr. 17-18.

Hausner, summarizing the enormity of the crimes attributed to Eichmann, declared: "When I stand before you, judges of Israel, I do not stand alone. Here with me at this moment stand 6 million prosecutors" who "cannot rise to level the finger of accusation . . . because their ashes have been piled up in the mounds of Auschwitz and the fields of Treblinka or spilled into the rivers of Poland."

Major points made by Hausner:

Apr. 17—Eichmann was not, as the defense claimed, a secondary official in the extermination system who merely followed orders transmitted from Hitler. He was "the one who planned, initiated and organized, who instructed others to spill this ocean of blood." His legal and moral responsibility were the same as if he were the one "who lashed the victims into the gas chambers, who shot in the back and pushed into the open pit every single one of the millions who were slaughtered." Tracing Eichmann's career and his rise to chief of the Gestapo's Bureau for Jewish Affairs, Hausner charged that he had played a leading role in all 3 programs successively envisaged by the Nazis as a "final solution" for the Jewish problem — emigration, expulsion, and ultimately, annihilation.

Apr. 18—Eichmann personally participated in the Nazi decision to adopt "zyklon-B" gas (hydrogen cyanide) for human extermination uses. "Eichmann made a tour with Rudolph Hoess [later executed by Poland for his crimes as a wartime commander of Auschwitz] to select a suitable site for the erection of gas installations at Auschwitz. . . . He was satisfied with the system, which he found preferable to shooting." By 1944, only in Hungary did a large Jewish community remain; Eichmann personally organized the intensive extermination program begun there in mid-1944. "The gas chambers and furnaces worked day and night. Matters reached such a pitch that bodies were burned in the open field. There were times when . . . more than 10,000 Jews a day were destroyed."

It was during his Hungarian operations that "an astonishing thing" occurred: Eichmann forced Budapest's Jews to begin a death march toward Austria; the operation was so savage that Heinrich Himmler personally reprimanded him and ordered it halted.

Eichmann Recordings. Tape recordings of statements made by Eichmann during his lengthy interrogation by Israeli police were played at the trial Apr. 19-21. In them Eichmann confirmed his role as an administrator in the extermination apparatus but made no admission of personal responsibility for the mass slaughter.

Wide World
EICHMANN

The recorded voice of Eichmann described his horror at witnessing mass killings by shooting and gas; it said he had visited Auschwitz on orders of his superiors but avoided watching executions there: "I could not stand it," he said, "even when I saw corpses being burned."

Eichmann insisted that "planning of the fundamental, decisive things in the happenings from 1939 to 1945 was never within my competence. . . . For that I had too low a rank." His training, Eichmann said, had turned him into a man of "corpselike obedience"; even his superior, SS Gen. Heinrich Mueller, "could not have started such a thing on his own initiative. He must have had orders from Himmler, who in turn must have been ordered by the Fuehrer [Hitler]." These orders, Eichmann said, first were transmitted to him by SS Gen. Reinhard Heydrich, Nazi security chief, 2 months after the German invasion of Russia, in June 1941.

Eichmann said that "although there is no blood on my hands, . . . I am . . . prepared to atone, even with my person, for the frightful happenings. . . . I cannot claim mercy because I do not deserve it. Perhaps I should hang myself in public so that all the anti-Semites in the world can have the terrible nature of their acts made clear to them."

Maintaining that he had "obeyed orders blindly, enthusiastically," as his contribution to Germany's war effort, Eichmann said: "If someone had said to me, 'Your father is a traitor' . . . and I had to kill him, I would have done it." But, Eichmann insisted, his orders had related only to the transportation of Jews to the camps, never to their execution.

(The Israeli Public Information Office made public Apr. 20 a 6-volume transcript of Eichmann's pre-trial interrogation. Throughout the transcript Eichmann described himself as a "small sausage" whose job was the "evacuation" of Jews to concentration camps but who never had been involved in kiling them. He said: "I bear a great deal of guilt. I know that. But I have never given an order for the killing of a Jew, nor for the killing of a non-Jew. And I know that no one can produce a such a thing.")

SPACE

Doubt Cast on Gagarin Feat. Apparent discrepancies in Soviet reports of Maj. Yuri Gagarin's orbital flight led Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D., Ill.) to suggest Apr. 16 that "some responsible branch of our [U.S.] government . . . fully investigate this accomplishment before we accept it as a reality." He proposed in a letter to Chrmn. Overton Brooks (D., La.) of the U.S. House Science & Astronautics Committee that the committee ask Pres. Kennedy to "request the Soviet Union to permit an international team of experts to review all technical data."

Among apparent discrepancies:

- Gagarin asserted in interviews Apr. 13 and 15 that he had seen the earth from a "porthole" while in flight. Dr. Anatoli A. Blagonravov, prominent Soviet space scientist, said while attending an international space-science symposium in Florence, Italy Apr. 14 that the Soviet space ship Vostok had no windows but that Gagarin could "see by radio." Blagonravov retracted his statement Apr. 15 and said the vehicle that took dogs into orbit had no portholes but that "we have several types of space vehicles, and I cannot say for sure how the cosmonaut was able to see." Izvestia reported Apr. 24 that the Vostok was the space ship that had carried a dog into orbit on each of 2 previous flights Mar. 9 and 25 and that the Vostok had (a) 3 portholes covered with heat-resistant glass and (b) 2 "rapid opening shutters" for observations. Izvestia said the Vostok had carried enough food and power on the Gagarin flight to sustain a space traveler in orbit for 10 days. [See p. 111D2]
- Gagarin initially said he knew the Vostok had landed when he felt a bump. But the Soviet Communist youth organ Komsomolskaya Pravda reported Apr. 14 that a Soviet tractor driver named Ivan Rudenko "saw the landing of the space ship" and "said the cosmonaut parachuted down close to where he was." Tass Apr. 14 quoted a scientist named Nikolai Gurovsky as saying Gagarin "came down

smoothly . . . landing on both feet." A Moscow radio announcer reported Apr. 15 that Gagarin, on being questioned about the landing, had replied "that at one time they tried a parachute, but this time new devices. . . . The pilot was in the cabin." Izvestia said Apr. 24 that Gagarin's flight had proved that "the cosmonaut can land without leaving the cabin." It reported that the braking system had started while the Vostok was over Africa, that the space ship had glided 8,000 kilometers (5,000 miles) before landing and took 30 minutes to come down. ● The original Soviet announcement said Gagarin was over South America within 15 minutes of launching, but an orbital flight originating from the USSR would have taken longer.

The London Daily Sketch suggested Apr. 13 that the Russians might have "replayed the whole drama—a lie in the sky—several days after it actually happened." [See p. 125B1-F2]

Gagarin Called 2d. French radio-TV correspondent Edouard Bobrovski asserted in a Paris broadcast Apr. 21 that the USSR had sent Serge Ilyushin Jr., son of the Soviet plane designer, into orbit 4 or 5 days before Gagarin but that Ilyushin had returned to earth unconscious and "completely unbalanced" and had been hospitalized in Moscow. Bobrovski, who had spent a week in Moscow after the announcement of Gagarin's flight, said that Ilyushin had circled the earth 3 times in orbit, had lost radio contact during his return to earth and apparently had been rendered unconscious by assuming the wrong position for deceleration. Bobrovski said Ilyushin had used government influence to win the assignment to make the first space flight but had received only a few months of space-flight training whereas others had received 2 years.

Paris-Presse correspondent Lucien Barnier, who had returned to Paris from Moscow Apr. 17, said he had been told by Vassili Zakhartchenko, a friend of Ilyushin's, that Ilyushin had been hospitalized a month previously because of an auto accident. The UPI Apr. 22 cited "usually reliable sources" in Moscow for a similar report that Ilyushin was hospitalized for auto accident injuries, not because of a space mishap. [See p. 125D2]

The N.Y. Herald Tribune said Apr. 13 in a report from Hong Kong that, according to "Red China sources," the USSR had sent 2 and possibly 3 men into orbit within the past year but that the Soviets had been unable to bring them down and that all had died. [See p. 80B-C1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Tax Reform Urged. Pres. Kennedy sent Congress Apr. 20 a special message in which he proposd "a first though urgent step" toward broad tax reform.

Mr. Kennedy's proposals:

Investment incentives—The message's major recommendation was to provide an estimated $1.7 billion in tax incentives for the modernization and expansion of businesses. The resultant federal revenue loss was to be offset by the removal of "some of the more glaring [tax-structure] defects."

Adoption of the program, the message said, was necessary "now to strengthen our anti-recession program, stimulate employment and increase our export markets."

The proposed investment tax incentive, applying to new plant and equipment expenditures, would be in the form of tax credits of (a) 15% of such investment expenditures in excess of current depreciation allowances, (b) 6% of such expenditures below this level but over 50% of depreciation allowances, or (c) a minimum of 10% on the first $5,000 of new investment. The credits, effective Jan. 1, were to be taken as an offset against the firm's tax liability, up to a maximum 30% reduction in any one year. They were to be limited to expenditures on assets located in the U.S. and having a life of 6 years or more.

Investments by public utilities (other than transportation) and investments in residential construction, including apartments and hotels, would be excluded.

The proposed incentive plan was superior to alternative plans, the message claimed, because it would: (a) involve the same revenue loss as an across-the-board 7% credit for new investment, which, it said, represented "no new level of effort"; (b) provide "a less restrictive and more stable test" than the use of an average investment expenditures over the past; (c) be a better inducement to invest than an outright reduction in the rate of corporation income tax; (d) be reflected in the increased funds available for investment without increasing the firm's future tax liability. The message said it was also superior to a plan that permitted more rapid depreciation of new assets because (1) methods of depreciation had a "normal and important function in determining taxable income wholly apart from any considerations of incentive," and (2) a tax-depreciation increase "tends to be recorded in the firm's accounts, thereby raising current costs and acting as a deterrent to price reduction."

The investment tax credit was presented as "a new venture" that Congress could "adapt" from time to time to "a changing economy."

Overseas 'tax havens'—The message charged that "more and more enterprises organized abroad by American firms" had tried to reduce or eliminate their U.S. tax liabilities through exploitation of foreign tax systems and international agreements. It proposed elimination of the tax-deferral privileges to U.S. firms and to individual shareholders on profits earned abroad by U.S. firms operating through foreign subsidiaries in developed countries. Such profits were to be taxed on the same basis as U.S. firms after a 2-year period during which only ½ the profits would be affected during 1962.

The tax-deferral for income from investment in the developing economies would be continued under Mr. Kennedy's proposal, but the message called for the elimination of "tax havens" "anywhere in the world."

The message called for elimination of the total tax exemption for U.S. citizens residing in economically advanced countries. For those residing in less developed countries, it would limit the earned income exemption to $20,000. For those who stayed (but did not live) in economically advanced countries for 17 or 18 months, the $20,000 exemption would be ended.

The message recommended termination of (a) the exclusion from the estate tax currently accorded to real property situated abroad and (b) the double deduction allowed on foreign dividends.

The message estimated that its foreign income proposals would increase revenues by $250 million a year.

Dividends & interest—The message recommended a 20% withholding tax on corporate dividends and taxable investment type interest, effective Jan. 1, 1962, under a system that would not require preparation of withholding statements to be sent to the recipients. About $3 billion of taxable interest and dividends went unreported each year, the message said. It estimated increased revenue from the proposal at $600 million a year.

The message proposed repeal, effective Dec. 31, of both (a) the exclusion from income of the first $50 of dividends received from domestic corporations and (b) the 4% credit against tax of such dividend income in excess of $50. This credit and exclusion, the message said, affected a large volume of outstanding shares rather than new shares and thus its stimulating effects were "greatly diluted." The dividend credit, it said, was "wholly inequitable" since only about 10% of dividend income accrued to those with incomes below $5,000 while about 80% of it accrued to the 6.5% of taxpayers whose incomes exceeded $10,000 a year.

The message estimated that this proposal would increase federal revenues by $450 million a year.

Expense accounts—Expense account living, the message warned, was "a matter of national concern." It said the slogan "It's deductible" should "pass from our scene."

"Pseudo-business expenditures" such as entertainment and the maintenance of entertainment facilities (yachts and hunting lodges) should be disallowed as tax deductions, the message said. It proposed restriction of the deductibility of business gifts, expenses of business trips combined with vacations, and excessive personal living expenses incurred on business travel away from home.

These changes, effective Jan. 1, 1962, would increase federal revenues by $250 million a year, the message estimated.

Other proposals—The message recommended withdrawal, to the extent that depreciation had been deducted previously, of the capital gains treatment from gains on the disposition of depreciable property; only the excess of the selling price over the original cost should be treated as a capital gain. Increased revenue from this change was to total an estimated $200 million a year.

The message also recommended: (a) application of the dividend withholding principle to patronage dividends or refunds of cooperative enterprises reflecting business operations (exemptions for rural electric cooperatives and credit unions to be continued); (b) review of the tax deductible reserve provisions of private savings and lending institutions; (c) the possible taxation of mutual or reciprocal fire and casualty insurance firms on a basis similar to stock companies; (d) appropriations of $34,400,000 to hire 4,265 Internal Revenue Service personnel; (e) extension of the current corporation income and excise tax rates scheduled for reduction July 1; (f) extension of the current net 2c-a-gallon tax rate on aviation gasoline to jet fuels until fiscal 1962 and addition thereafter of ½c annual increments to cover costs to the U.S. of the civil airways. [See pp. 73A-C2, 36E2, 26D-E2]

Congress

Minimum Wage Victory. A major attempt to reduce coverage of the Administration's proposed minimum wage bill (HR3935) was defeated in the Senate Apr. 19 when a coalition of Democrats and liberal Republicans mustered a 56-39 vote (43 D. & 13 R. vs. 20 D. & 19 R.) to defeat an amendment offered by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.).

The amended bill was passed by the Senate Apr. 20 by a 65-28 vote (51 D. & 14 R. vs. 17 R. & 11 D.). The final Senate version would increase the minimum wage for 23,900,000 workers and extend minimum wage and overtime coverage to about 4,043,000 additional workers. It closely corresponded to Pres. Kennedy's original proposals.

It would raise the hourly minimum wage from $1 to $1.15 in 4 months and to $1.25 2 years after that for about 24 million workers currently covered. It would extend hourly minimum wage coverage of $1 (increased to $1.25 in 4 years) and overtime-pay coverage to about 4,063,000 workers not currently covered.

Coverage would be extended to include employes of: (a) retail and service enterprises with sales volumes exceeding $1 million annually and which annually bought at least $250,000 worth of goods that had been moved across state lines; (b) construction concerns with sales volume exceeding $350,000 annually; (c) laundries and drycleaners with sales volume exceeding $1 million annually; (d) gasoline stations with sales volume exceeding $250,000 annually; (e) 30,000 switchboard operators; (f) other covered establishments with $1 million or more gross annual sales.

Minimum wage coverage without the overtime coverage was extended to employes engaged in on-shore fish processing, metropolitan and interurban transit companies, gas stations or as seamen on U.S. flag vessels.

Monroney's unsuccessful limiting amendment, designed to make the bill conform to the interstate commerce concept, would have excluded from coverage retail and service enterprises operating wholly within a state. (A similar amendment introduced by Monroney in 1960 had been tabled by a 50-48 vote.) Sens. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) and Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) defended the bill as legal under the constitution's "commerce clause."

Also defeated Apr. 19 was a proposed amendment by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) to empower the President to impose quotas or tariffs to protect any domestic industry on a finding by the Labor Secretary that the industry was being harmed by imports from low-wage countries. The vote was 55-38 (46 D. & 9 R. vs. 23 R. & 15 D.).

An amendment by Sen. George Smathers (D., Fla.) to eliminate 140,000 laundry workers from coverage was rejected, 52-45, Apr. 19.

The coalition of Democrats and liberal Republicans Apr. 18 had rejected 4 other proposals to restrict coverage. The defeated amendments were:

(a) A proposal, introduced by Senate GOP leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), similar to the House passed Kitchin-Ayres bill, to extend coverage only to retail and service enterprises with 5 or more units in at least 2 states; defeated by 63-34 vote (53 D. & 10 R. vs. 24 R. & 10 D.).

(b) A proposal offered by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) to exclude employes not currently covered; rejected by 63-34 (50 D. & 13 R. vs. 20 R. & 14 D.).

(c) A proposal introduced by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D., Fla.) to exclude from coverage retail and service employes; defeated by 61-35 (48 D. & 13 R. vs. 21 R. & 14 D.).

(d) A proposal of Sen. Winston S. Prouty (R., Vt.) to allow the Labor Secretary to suspend a minimum wage increase for a particular industry if a survey showed it would cause unemployment or an increase in the cost of living; rejected by 57-38 (53 D. & 4 R. vs. 29 R. & 9 D.).

These 6 amendments reducing coverage were accepted by voice votes:

Apr. 14—By Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) to provide 28 weeks' annual exemption from overtime payments of employers in processing and canning fruits, vegetables and meats within the area of production.

Apr. 19—By Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.) to exempt from overtime certain employes of broadcasting stations in towns with less than 25,000 population; by Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) to exempt from coverage farmer-hired, livestock-auction employes ordinarily employed as agricultural employes; by Sen. Milton R. Young (R., N.D.) to exempt from coverage employes of rural grain elevators located within the area of production and employing 5 or fewer persons; by Sens. Russell, Hill, Herman E. Talmadge (D., Ga.), James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) and John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) to exempt from coverage employes engaged in cotton ginning; by Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) to exempt from coverage employes making evergreen wreaths at home or harvesting evergreens for wreaths.

According to a Gallup poll released Mar. 12, an increase in the $1 hourly minimum wage was favored by 76% of all Americans interviewed, by 63% of Republicans interviewed and 81% of Democrats interviewed. [See p. 114A-E1]

Price-Fixing Probe. The Senate Antitrust & Monopoly Subcommittee held hearings in Washington Apr. 17-25, under the chairmanship of Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), in an inquiry into the price-fixing conspiracy of electrical equipment manufacturers.

George E. Burens, ex-General Electric vice president who had been fined and jailed after conviction in the Philadelphia price-fixing trial, testified Apr. 25 that GE Board Chrmn. Ralph J. Cordiner had known about the conspiracy at least as early as 1952. Burens said a GE executive vice president, the late Henry V. Erben, had told him in 1952 of a conversation Erben had had with Cordiner about agreements with competitors to help stabilize prices. Burens testified that Erben had said he had asked Cordiner not to stop him from reaching such agreements and had promised that Cordiner "would never hear about it." (Cordiner Apr. 25 issued a statement calling Burens' testimony about him "false.") Burens also testified that former GE Pres. Robert Paxton had once told him he could "see no reason in the world why you can't meet with these people [competitors] and do business with them."

Clarence Burke, former general manager of GE's Switch-Gear Division at Pittsfield, Mass., testified Apr. 25 that Paxton had suggested to him in 1946 that he get the competitors "to agree to eliminate stocks [inventories] the same way as you get them to agree on prices." Paul Hartig, ex-general manager of GE's insulator department, had testified Apr. 20 that Paxton had been aware of the price-rigging conspiracy at least a year before the Philadelphia trial. Hartig said "it was part of the job" to attend secret price-fixing sessions with competitors in 1955.

(Paxton Apr. 25 issued a statement saying the Justice Department "neither charged nor claimed" that he had any "knowledge of" activity in the price-fixing conspiracy.)

Burens and Burke testified that they had conferred with GE Vice Pres. Arthur F. Vinson to argue against continuing the meetings with competitors because the competitors were making "suckers out of" GE and "double-crossing" on agreements. Burke said Vinson's reply was that he had "'the assurance of Mr. Monteith [vice president] of Westinghouse that from now on it will work'." (Vinson sent Kefauver a letter in which he denied knowledge of the illegal practices.)

Subcommittee sessions had been started Apr. 13, but the subcommittee adjourned that day without hearing any witnesses after Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) described the inquiry as "a publicity venture" prejudicial to pending damage suits against the electrical firms.

Among highlights of the hearings:

Apr. 17—Donald Ray Jenkins, sales manager for Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s medium turbine production, testified that in 1956-58 he had attended 18 meetings at which competing companies decided which would submit the lowest bids for contracts.

Apr. 18—GE officials John Peters, 42, and R. B. Sellers testified that the bickering between companies and foreign competition had prompted the decision to end illegal meetings to fix turbine generator prices. The meetings took place from 1951 to 1959, Peters said.

Apr. 19—L. B. Gezon, engineering manager of GE's low-voltage Switch-Gear department in Philadelphia, testified that Frank E. Stehlik, who was named in the Philadelphia indictment, had become his boss in 1956 and immediately ordered the competitors' meetings ended. But, Gezon continued, Stehlik, apparently reluctantly, had ordered the meetings resumed in 1958. "I presume he had orders from above," Gezon said. He testified that there were many complaints about "chiseling" and "fudging" on the rigged bids during biweekly sessions with GE's 4 chief competitors. When asked by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.) if he thought he would be fired if he didn't attend such meetings, Gezon replied that he felt "they would have found someone else to do the job." But Gezon testified that he and Stehlik had been demoted by GE because he had participated (under Stehlik's orders) in the meetings. [See p. 135G1-A2]

(Pres. Kennedy Apr. 24 issued an order requiring federal agencies to report to the Attorney General all identical bids on projects costing more than $10,000.)

Veterans' Home Loans. The House Apr. 13 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR5723) to extend the guaranteed and direct home loan programs for World War II and Korean War veterans. Eligibility for the loans was extended until 10 years from the date of discharge plus an additional period equal to one year for each 3 months of active duty.

Debate on the bill had focused on its direct home loan financing provision under which the Treasury was to advance $1.2 billion through 1967 ($100 million in fiscal 1961). Rep. Howard W. Smith (D., Va.) said Apr. 13 that more than $107 billion in such "back-door" spending previously had been authorized by Congress and that $16 billion of this had "gone down the drain" without prospect of repayment. [See p. 14A2]

Civil Rights

U.S. Acts Vs. Virginia. The Justice Department took action Apr. 26 to force the desegregation and reopen-

ing of public schools in Prince Edward County, Va.

The department filed with U.S. District Judge Oren R. Lewis in Richmond, Va. Apr. 26 a motion to enjoin Virginia state and local officials "from failing or refusing to maintain in Prince Edward County a system of free public schools." The motion also sought to bar the use of any state or county funds in the Prince Edward private school system and to bar state officials from using funds for public schools anywhere in Virginia as long as public schooling was not provided in Prince Edward County.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, announcing the action in Washington, said it was taken "to protect the integrity of the judicial process" since court orders were "being circumvented and nullified.'

The Justice Department asserted that Virginia's Negroes were being denied equal protection of the laws by the state's failure to maintain public schools in Prince Edward County while maintaining public schools elsewhere. It charged that the use of public funds to maintain private schools for white children in Prince Edward County was a device to "circumvent" desegregation. It requested a court ban on Virginia's extension of tuition grants and tax rebates to parents of children in the private schools. [See Vol. XX, p. 331E-G2]

Ship Subsidies Voted. The House Apr. 17 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR6100) to provide payment of operating subsidies to U.S. passenger ships for cruises on their regular routes during the slack season. Under current law, subsidies, amounting to the difference in operating costs between U.S. and foreign-flag ships, were paid only for ship service essential to U.S. foreign commerce.

The bill was intended to promote full employment of U.S. passenger ships and to help capture vacation cruise business that Chrmn. Herbert C. Bonner (D., N.C.) of the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee said was "served almost exclusively" by foreign-flag ships.

Because of the bill's expected spur to ship business, both Bonner and Rep. Thor C. Tollefson (R., Wash.) forecast that there would be no increased subsidy costs to the U.S. [See p. 14D1]

House Votes Judgeships. The House Apr. 19 passed and returned to the Senate by a 336-76 vote (only Republicans opposed) a bill (S912) creating 10 new U.S. circuit court judgeships and 60 new district judgeships.

Republicans were displeased over the relatively quick passage of the Administration bill since a Democratic Congress had refused to pass an Eisenhower judgeship bill. House Judiciary Committee Chrmn. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) conceded Mar. 1 that his committee had delayed on a judgeship bill in 1960. "The Democratic leadership gambled on a change in administrations—and won," he said.

Republican opponents of the bill claimed it provided more judgeships than were needed. [See p. 93B-C1]

Labor

Import Boycotts Canceled. The AFL-CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (ACW) notified Pres. Kennedy Apr. 18 that it had canceled its scheduled May 1 boycott of Japanese textiles imported for making men's and boys' clothing. ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said the union acted at Pres. Kennedy's request and "in the national interest."

The boycott had been ordered by the ACW's executive board in a meeting in Miami Beach, Fla. Feb. 16 as "self-defense" against the refusal of Japanese clothing manufacturers to set a voluntary quota on shipments to the U.S.

The President had expressed hope during a Mar. 8 news conference that such boycotts would not take place because Congress was scheduled to "consider the whole matter of reciprocal trade" and "unions in other countries can refuse to unload our goods" in retaliation.

A threatened May 1 boycott of imports of Japanese electronic parts was postponed for 90-120 days by Pres. M. F. Darling of Chicago Local 1031 of the AFL-CIO International Bro'hood of Electrical Workers after a conference Mar. 14 with Commerce Secy. Luther H. Hodges.

Both proposed boycotts were protests against imports from a "low-wage" country. [See p. 45B1, 44C2]

Rubber Settlements. Agreement on a 2-year contract covering about 20,000 workers in 11 plants was reached in Cleveland Apr. 15 by the AFL-CIO United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

The agreement did not cover wages, pensions, or insurance. The contract: (a) extended supplemental unemployment benefits from 26 weeks to 39 and raised such benefits $5 a week to a $35-a-week maximum in addition to state jobless payments; (b) gave eligibility for severance pay to employes laid off for more than 2 years; (c) provided for 3 weeks' vacation after 10, instead of 11, years' employment, and 4 weeks after 22, instead of 25, years; (d) authorized journeyman status for skilled craftsmen such as carpenters, plumbers and machinists who were not URW members.

The URW and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. agreed Apr. 18 on a 2-year contract that provided for hourly raises of 14½¢ for tire plant workers and of 7½¢ for workers in industrial products plants. The contract, covering about 16,000 employes, also provided an additional holiday and the vacation and supplemental unemployment benefits listed above for Goodyear. [See Vol. XIX. p. 184B-E2]

UAW To Seek Salaried Pay. Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO United Automobile Workers revealed Apr. 15, in an article in the UAW newspaper, Solidarity, that the UAW planned to demand annual salaries instead of hourly wages in future negotiations with the "Big 3" auto makers. Reuther described the hourly wage system as "obsolete, economically unsound, morally indefensible and intolerable."

Another major issue, Reuther said, was the impact of automation. "We shall insist," he said, "that they recognize that industry exists to serve man and not man to serve industry." Other goals Reuther revealed: expanded unemployment medical benefits to augment supplemental unemployment benefits; payment by employers of the full cost of hospital-surgical-medical insurance; use of company-held worker pension funds for investment in housing and community facilities; improvements in the wage formula and working conditions; management's cooperation in seeking government action in workers' problems outside the realm of collective bargaining. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 326G3-327B1]

ARTS

Theater Awards. The 15th annual Antoinette Perry (Tony) Awards for "distinguished achievement" in the New York theater for the season Apr. 1, 1960-Mar. 24, 1961 were presented by the American Theatre Wing in New York Apr. 16.

Winners: Play—Jean Anouilh's "Becket"; musical—Michael Steward's "Bye Bye Birdie"; dramatic actor—Zero Mostel, "Rhinoceros"; dramatic actress—Jean Plowright, "A Taste of Honey"; musical actor—Richard Burton, "Camelot"; musical actress—Elizabeth Seal, "Irma La Douce"; dramatic featured or supporting actor—Martin Gabel, "Big Fish, Little Fish"; dramatic featured or supporting actress—Colleen Dewhurst, "All the Way Home"; musical featured or supporting actor—Dick Van Dyke, "Bye Bye Birdie"; musical featured or supporting actress—Tammy Grimes, "The Unsinkable Molly Brown"; scenic designer, drama and musical—Oliver Smith, "Becket" and "Camelot"; costume designer, drama—Motley, "Becket"; costume designer, musical—Tony Duquette and the late Adrian, "Camelot"; stage technician—Teddy Van Bemmel, "Becket"; musical conductor—Franz Allers, "Camelot"; musical choreographer and director (2 awards)—Gower Champion, "Bye Bye Birdie"; special awards—David Merrick "in recognition of a fabulous production record over the past 7 years" and the Theatre Guild "for organizing the first repertory to go abroad for the State Department." [See Vol. XIX, p. 123F3-124A1]

OBITUARIES

Si M'Barek ben Mustapha el Bekkai, 54, premier of Morocco (1955-Apr. 1957), interior minister since May 26, 1960; Apr. 12 in Rabat of heart attack. M'Barek resigned as pasha [governor] in 1953 in protest against French Protectorate authorities' ouster of King Mohammed V. [See Vol. XX, p. 198A1]

James Melton, 57, operatic tenor (N.Y. Metropolitan Opera 1942-44 and 1945-52), radio, film, TV and concert singer; Apr. 21 in New York of lobar pneumonia.

Ingram M. Stainback, 77, governor of Hawaii 1942-51; Apr. 12 in Honolulu. [See Vol. XI, p. 99M]

MISCELLANEOUS

Lenin Prize Awards. Lenin Prizes for 1961 were awarded Apr. 21 to 26 Soviet writers, artists, scientists and engineers, including Georgi Agabalyants, Sergei Brusilovsky and Artemi Merzhanian of Moscow, developers of an automated method of producing champagne; Grigori Chukhrai and Vanentin Yoshov, authors of the film "Ballad of a Soldier"; Sviatoslav Richter, 46, pianist and composer. [See Vol. XX, p. 154B3]